

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 354.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Rooms  
above—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S  
LAWYER.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York  
Hotel—ORPHEUS.THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth  
avenue—LA TOURNÉE—A NEW COMEDY.GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway—  
SIX LITTLE WARRIORS—THE NEW JERSEY.GERMAN THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowry—  
EIN WUNDERBARER.STANLEY HALL, Fourteenth street—Mr. Kennedy's  
FAMOUS ENTERTAINMENT—THE ROYAL SOCIETY.DOWDNEY'S HALL, 806 Broadway—PROFESSOR HARRIS  
WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.CLINTON HALL, Astor place—VALENTINE VOUDREIN IN  
HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 58 Broadway, opposite  
the Metropolitan Hotel—BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT—THE  
SINGING, DANCING AND BOWLING—ORPHEUS.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West  
Fourth—THE SINGING, DANCING AND BOWLING—ORPHEUS.KELLY & LEON'S MINISTERS, 720 Broadway, opposite  
the New York Hotel—THE SINGING, DANCING AND BOWLING—ORPHEUS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—THE  
SINGING, DANCING AND BOWLING—ORPHEUS.CHASLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at  
McMahon's Hall, 472 Broadway—A VARIETY OF LIGHT  
AND HEAVY ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY AND DANCE, AS  
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
THE GREAT HALL—A NEW COMEDY.ROULETTE OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—THEATRON MINISTERS  
BALLADS, BURLINCKES AND PANTOMIME.SEAFARER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—THEATRON  
MINISTERS, BURLINCKES AND PANTOMIME.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby  
streets—THEATRON MINISTERS, BURLINCKES AND PANTOMIME.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—  
THEATRON MINISTERS, BURLINCKES AND PANTOMIME.

New York, Thursday, December 20, 1866.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the New York Herald have been recalled, and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of this office.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday evening, December 19.

A Brussels journal says Marshal Rasin has been instructed to negotiate with the United States for a new government for Mexico.

Macmillan is spoken of in Austrian military circles as a suitable candidate for the crown of the empire.

The new German Parliament will be elected on the universal suffrage plan of "Young Germany."

Prussia will command the reconstructed German army.

Prussia is to despatch a number of naval officers forming a commission of inquiry to the United States.

Count Bismarck is still invalid.

A number of Hanoverians have been arrested in Hamburg when en route to America, and charged with attempting to avoid military service to Prussia.

The new French army scheme is unpopular.

Ex-United States Minister Bigelow is to have a public farewell dinner in Paris.

General Prim is reported to have returned Spain with revolutionary designs.

The Croatian Diet has voted a government separate from Austria and Hungary.

Consols closed in London at 89 for money yesterday.

United States five twenties were at 71 1/2.

American five twenties were at 73 1/2 in Frankfurt yesterday.

The Liverpool cotton market was very active at the close, with large sales. Middling uplands fourteen five-eighths per cent.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bills fixing the time for the regular meeting of Congress and regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House in making a roll of members, were reported back by the Judiciary Committee, with unimportant amendments. A resolution looking to the establishment of governments by Congress over the Southern States in case the constitutional amendment is rejected, was introduced and laid on the table.

A bill to equalize the national currency, which provides that the notes of national banks shall be a legal tender, the same as Treasury notes, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel not exceeding \$1,000,000 worth of Treasury notes monthly during the coming year, and not exceeding \$2,000,000 monthly during the year 1867, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of pension agents by the President, amended by the House, was reported with additional amendments by the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of restricting the immigration of Chinese was adopted. Mr. Williams, who offered the resolution, said the Chinese were coming to the Pacific coast in large numbers, and new facilities for their immigration have recently been made, and as they maintain their attachment to their former government it was time Congress should give the subject some attention.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska came up as unfinished business, and Howard, of Michigan, took the floor in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to the impartial suffrage amendment of Mr. Brown.

He was followed by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in opposition to the bill and amendment, and after several attempts to adjourn, which were defeated, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan, that the people of Nebraska shall owe a paramount allegiance to the United States, etc., which was disagreed to. Several more attempts were made to adjourn, and finally, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, an adjournment took place without further action on the bill.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Delaney bill were considered in. A bill granting lands in Oregon for the construction of a military road from Dallas to Fort Boise, was passed. A bill permitting the Legislature of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to lease mineral lands for school purposes for three years, was amended so as not to apply to any of the latter States, and passed. The appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

The words "Clerk of Fardons" were stricken from the bill. Mr. Schellard said he had learned that all the pardons sent forth were marked "4300," and that sum was collected on each one of them. A sharp debate ensued on removal from office for political purposes, in considering an amendment to withhold pay from appointees in the Internal Revenue Department until confirmed by the Senate. The amendment, modified by excepting those appointed during the recess to fill vacancies, was adopted, with a general understanding that to-day will be devoted to general debate. The House adjourned at four o'clock.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday, and the report of one thousand dollars heretofore offered for the arrest of incendiaries was continued, by resolution, for six months.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics reports that during the week ending December 15 four hundred and thirty-three persons died in this city, and one hundred and thirty-nine in Brooklyn, showing a marked decrease in the latter, and an increase in the former of forty-eight deaths, attributable mainly to accidents.

The Registrar, in alluding to the recent disasters from the use of kerosene, remarks that a later generation and wiser law will hold the people and laws of our guilty of homicide.

In the several confessions by gross carelessness last week twenty-one persons in all met their death.

Mr. Miller, another of the victims of the Croton Road disaster, died yesterday. No sign of life in the body of the victim was elicited at the investigation, which will be continued this morning.

The coroner's inquest on the victims in the late late fire disaster is being held at the coroner's office.

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yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of incendiarism, adding that in their judgment the evidence pointed at Kane and Schuch as the guilty parties. Kane and Schuch have both been arrested.

Early this morning the premises No. 79 Elizabeth street, a tenement house, were discovered on fire, and, although the flames were promptly suppressed by the firemen, eight families who were living there had a narrow escape from suffocation, and one child is reported missing.

The trial of Francisco Vile for the murder of Oyer and Terner yesterday. The principal witness examined was Edward Paul, who was in prison with Vile and Pollock for the purpose of writing down what they might say regarding the murder. The trial will be continued this morning.

Conrad Neffendorf and Charles Leblond were yesterday found guilty, in the United States Circuit Court, of passing counterfeit United States currency, and were remanded till Saturday next, when they will be brought up for sentence.

In the General Sessions yesterday John J. Sinnott was convicted of the crime of rape, the victim being a little girl aged six years. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to the State Prison for twenty years.

The fine steamship C. W. Lord, Captain Ward, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, will sail this afternoon from pier 20 East river for Galveston, Texas. The C. W. Lord takes the place of the A. J. Ingersoll, which has been sold.

The stock market was somewhat unsettled yesterday, but closed steady at a slight advance. Gold was heavy and closed at 136 1/2 a 137.

Only a moderate business was transacted in commercial circles yesterday, but values were not essentially changed, save in a few instances. Coffee was firmer and more active. Cotton was active and higher. On Chicago flour, though quiet, was without decided change. Wheat was heavy, while corn declined. Oats were unchanged. Pork was moderately active and lower. Beef and lard were heavy. Freight was dull. Whiskey was nominally unchanged. Petroleum was dull and heavy.

Reports from Florida state that officers and soldiers and civilians from the North are subjected to many persecutions and annoyances on the part of the civil authorities. The municipal authorities have frequently arrested General Foster's officers and orderlies for fast riding when Foster protested against such arrests, the Mayor made no answer. Foster then ordered him to cease making such arrests, and telegraphed to General Sheridan to know if he had done right. Sheridan returned the matter to the President, who directed that the civil authorities should not be interfered with. Various judicial outrages on negroes are also reported.

Despatches from Jefferson City (Mo.) state that on the representations of citizens of Jackson county, Governor Fletcher has ordered the troops in that county to be withdrawn and stationed in Lafayette county, where the bushwhackers are still rampant.

Application was made yesterday before Chief Justice Chase, in Washington, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd, imprisoned at Fort Totten for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The trial of Menden was continued at Sweetbaker yesterday. The day was almost entirely consumed in hearing the opinion of the Judge on the right of the prisoner to challenge the jury after having pleaded to his indictment. The testimony of a few witnesses was taken. The Western delegations arrived at Toronto yesterday and were entertained in the evening by the municipal authorities at a grand banquet.

The Connecticut Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention, to meet at New Haven on January 8, to consider the revolutionary acts of the present radical Congress, and the propriety of recommending a national convention with reference to the same subject.

An express train from Fenton to St. Louis was thrown into the river yesterday, and several of the passengers are reported to have been burned by one of the cars taking fire.

A fire in Philadelphia yesterday destroyed several large warehouses on North Broad street, the loss amounting to \$75,000. James Rolston, who was doing business in one of the houses, is supposed to have perished in the flames.

A woman seventy years of age, named Overacker, was burned to death in a house in the town of Lagrange, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Tuesday.

The Late Decision of the Supreme Court on Military Trials During the War.

In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last, upon an appeal in the case of Milligan, Bowles and Hersey (Sons of Liberty), tried in Indiana as treasonable conspirators by a military commission during the war, it was decided that said military commission had no constitutional authority to try and punish a citizen of Indiana, not in the military or naval service, for an offense committed in the State of Indiana, where the ordinary courts of justice were open and undisturbed by the exercise of their functions. This decision, an official report of which we await from the Court, covers all those cases of the arrest, trial and punishment by the federal military authorities in the loyal States during the rebellion, and will probably give rise to numerous prosecutions for damages by individuals who have suffered from such military arrests and punishments.

This decision is the law from the final judicial tribunal of the country, and it must be so recognized. But a copperhead journal, in its rejoicings over this result, throws out a hint or two which may possibly bring up in Congress before long the question of the reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself.

The hints thrown out are these: that the Court, after this righteous decision, may set aside the legislation of Congress if it shall assume to act on the hypothesis that a ratification of the pending constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the represented States is sufficient to make it part of the constitution; that "if Congress undertakes to degrade States into Territories its measures will be stranded on the same barrier;" and that "if Congress undertakes to resist the judgments of the Supreme Court the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (President Johnson) will have some duties to perform in such a conjuncture."

This is a hint of a possible conflict between King and Parliament. We apprehend nothing of the kind. But let us suppose that a majority of the Supreme Court are men established in the old democratic theory of the constitution, which culminated in the Dred Scott decision—surely there is reason for Congress to look well to this court before it proceeds another step in Southern reconstruction. Supreme Court judges are but men, and on political questions are up, like other men, to shape their opinions of the law to their fixed political notions. If, therefore, we still have a majority in the Supreme Court of the old democratic school of Judge Taney, we have no security for the future that even the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery will stand; for if the doctrine is not sound that three-fourths of the represented States are competent to make the amendment part of the supreme law, it is void from the fact that a number of the Southern States refused to make up three-fourths of all

the States were reduced to the ratification in an irregular way and by federal compulsion on the part of President Johnson, in his exercise of the discretion of a conqueror.

The decision in the Indiana case may be according to the strict letter of the constitution; but in adhering to this strict letter we must go back to President Buchanan's decision—that he could find no authority in the constitution to interfere with a seceding State. We must go back to the Dred Scott decision, and fall in with the Chicago platform—that the war for the Union was a failure and illegal and void. We held, however, that the war, that last appeal of kings and peoples, has resulted in a great revolution, superseding the constitution as it was, and demanding from the results of the war and from the sovereign voice of the people victorious in the war a new interpretation and a new departure even by the Supreme Court. It is in this view, from the Indiana decision, ignoring the vital necessities of the government during the rebellion, that a reconstruction of the Supreme Court adapted to the paramount decisions of the war looms up into bold relief as a question of vital importance. In trespassing upon the issues decided by the war the Court may be faithful to the letter of the constitution as it was; but it is assuming a jurisdiction over the superior tribunal of the war, which was an appeal from the constitution to the sword.

But still the constitution, as if its framers had foreseen this difficulty, provides the remedy. There shall be one supreme court and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The constitution establishes the Supreme Court and provides that its judges shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior; but the number of these judges is left to the discretion of Congress. Thus, by increasing or diminishing the number of the judges, the Court may be reconstructed in conformity with the supreme decisions of the war. In any event, it may be inferred that a court largely composed of judges handed down from Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, and having little or nothing to do with the war, and still living in the atmosphere of the Dred Scott decision, is not adapted to meet the issues decided by the war, nor the demands of the great revolution under which the sovereign people of the United States regard that Dred Scott decision as a mark of emphatic shame and disgrace. As the Court now stands, away behind the war, we hold that there is good reason to fear that its judgments yet to come in regard to the doings of Congress, during and since the war, including the abolition of slavery and the creation of our present national debt, if not provided for in season, may result in a new chapter of troubles and disasters to the country.

THE NEW HEADS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS.—The new heads of the city departments are, for the most part, a very decided improvement upon their predecessors, and will be found in perfect harmony with the State Legislature in any effort that may be made to establish a system which shall secure an honest administration of the city government. General Charles G. Halpine, so well known as "Miles O'Reilly," who enters upon the discharge of the duties of Register on the 1st of January, stands at the head of his party in the city both as having won a great victory at the polls and as being a pioneer in the reform movement. He will have every incentive to discharge his official trust with fidelity, and will bring to the position ability of no ordinary character. Mr. Richard B. Connolly, a shrewd, accurate man of business, has a good reputation to sustain, and is resolved that his administration shall redeem the character of the Comptroller's office. He will act cordially with the Legislature in all matters of city reform, and will use the power of his office to purify all the other departments, and especially to place an immediate check upon the operations of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. Mr. George W. McLean, the Street Commissioner, will disappoint the expectations of those, if any, who may suppose that he will perpetrate the abuses of that department. Unless we are greatly mistaken, there will be a general clearing out of the concern. Mr. McLean did not seek the position he has attained; but now that he has been placed in it he will prove himself a reformer in fact as well as in name. He has a great field before him; for no department of the city government has been so foul with corruption as that over which he now presides. He will speedily make a clearance of all those political leaders who have been hanging upon the office at the city's expense without having any duties to perform. The nomination made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, is an unfortunate one. Mr. John J. Bradley might have made a very good inspector of hacks, but will make a very poor presiding officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. But he has not yet obtained possession of the office, and if his appointment should lead to any extended litigation the Legislature may step in and settle the dispute in a summary manner. Upon the whole, the city is to be congratulated on the changes that have occurred.

CAN THERE ANY GOOD THING COME OUT OF JERSEY?—Come and see, was Philip's reply to Nathaniel's somewhat similar question. And surely ours must be answered by an emphatic yes, now that we have seen a member of the New Jersey Legislature convicted of selling his vote to secure imprisonment for one year and precluded forever from holding office. This, indeed, is something good out of Jersey. But another question arises. Will such Jersey lightning be imported here? If so, more than one single victim must begin to see snakes already and tremble with apprehension. It would strike down so many, we fear, that our legislative halls would become as gloomily vacant as Tom Moore's famous "Banquet Hall Deserted." If injuries and judges of the State of New York should catch the infection of New Jersey's example it might be necessary to provide not one cell alone, but to enlarge State prisons and build half a dozen new penitentiaries besides. In such an event our geographical notions might for a while be inconveniently confused; constituents, and particularly lobby members, might fail to find all their "honorable" representatives at the capital and even mistake Auburn or Sing Sing for Albany. But the right men would soon be found in their right places and bribery and corruption would disappear.

The Tehuantepec Job at Washington.

The Washington correspondents of the Northern and Western press are just now employed in filling the newspapers with glowing accounts of the present prosperity and future prospects of the Tehuantepec Transit Company, founded upon the famous new grant of the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Southern Mexico, bearing the official seal of Juarez, the President of the Mexican republic. We have already given some account of this high-sounding and attractive speculation, and a letter from a special Washington correspondent in to-day's HERALD adds some interesting details to our prior statement and furnishes a graphic picture of the means by which the distinguished diplomats of the national capital contrive to keep the game going and to raise the means wherewith to pay their bar bills and discharge their obligations to their washerwomen, barbers and bootblacks.

The story of this new Tehuantepec grant is told in a few words. As President of the Mexican republic, Juarez, in 1860, made a grant of the route across the Isthmus to the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company, who were limited to seven years from April, 1862, in which to build the road, providing "civil war or other controlling cause" should not interrupt the work. This grant, it is clear, is still in existence and valid, so far at least as the authority of Juarez to make any grant at all is concerned. But some months ago it entered into the fertile brain of some Washington speculators that if a new Tehuantepec grant could be secured it might serve as a basis upon which to build up a fortune, on the old principle that dupes never die out and that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were taken out of it. A clerk in the State Department named Larentie, with Caleb Cushing, General Ewing and others, became interested in the speculation, and Larentie was posted off to Chihuahua to obtain the signature of Juarez to a decree drawn by Romero, conferring the grant upon the new company. He returned with the document duly executed, and immediately the speculators set to work to turn their parchment into something more substantial. The whole affair is bogus from beginning to end, and partakes of the character of the sale of "Lower California" to Ben Butler and other honorable adventurers. It was concocted as a means of raising funds out of the credulous for the support of the Mexican mission at Washington, and the enrichment of those who were in the "ring." As a grant it is so much waste paper, under any consideration; for if any grant at all from Juarez should be good, the old grant supersedes the new. The only real value of the stock is to be measured by the weight of the paper upon which it is printed. But, worthless as it is, this stock has been used to influence the correspondents of New York and other papers. It has not sold well on Wall street, and it needs bolstering up. So a liberal amount of it has been distributed among the Washington correspondents of the press, who have been required as an equivalent for their supposed downfall—which are in fact nothing but trash—to write up the new Tehuantepec grant in their own papers and to influence the good natured correspondents of other journals, who might be otherwise unapproachable. The HERALD has not escaped the effect of the latter condition. But we now give warning that our columns have been used to puff up this bogus, Jeremy Diddler speculation for the last time, and we advise our correspondents at Washington, who are usually careful and intelligent, to take care how they suffer themselves to be humbugged in the future.

THE BOHEMIAN FURS ABOUT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is a great hubbub going on in various quarters about the alleged insecurity of the revived Academy of Music, arising out of Recorder Hackett's charge to the Grand Jury concerning it and other unsafe theatres and buildings, and District Attorney Hall's recommendation to that body to defer action in the matter. Hence the Grand Jury are in trouble about it; Oakley Hall is in trouble; the copperhead papers are in a fume; the Bohemians are whining; Mareczek is in sore distress; the directors of the Academy are indignant, demonstrative and remonstrative, and the opera girls are in tears. Out of the depths of their trouble they all cry out that the cause of the calamity is the failure of the establishment in question to advertise in the New York Herald. But they are quite mistaken. We don't know anything at all about the fuss, nor the cause of it; but if they want to know what a good sound building is we invite the Recorder and his whole court, the Grand Jury, with their secretary, chairman, waiters and bootblacks; Oakley Hall and the Court of Sessions, with all its clerks, criers and messengers, to visit the structure on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, known as the new Herald building. We also extend our invitation to Max Maretzek, and all his singers, corps de ballet, musicians and larger beer Bohemians, together with Mr. Kingsland and the full Board of Directors. We will put them into the charge of Mr. Keilum, the architect—a most polite, gracious, competent and excellent gentleman—and we advise Maretzek to take a lesson from him in courtesy and good manners. There they will see a building composed entirely of iron and marble, indestructible by fire or earthquake—a building kept together like an iron ship, which no storm can shake nor fire penetrate. Then let them take pattern by this structure and build a theatre like it, and the safety of the public will be fully secured. Neither recorders nor grand juries can assail it. No audience—even a Rialto audience—need be afraid of fire while they are within its iron-bound walls. We do not know whether Recorder Hackett intended to include the New Bowery theatre in his charge to the Grand Jury; but we presume he did, as that building was notoriously shaky. But as it has been taken out of the hands of the law courts now, it has been indicted, condemned and executed by the direful configuration of Tuesday evening, which only escaped involving a horrible human sacrifice by the providential circumstance that its destruction was not deferred two hours later.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN EUROPE.—North Germany decides to be democratic and choose her parliament by universal suffrage—giving her adhesion, of course, to the military supremacy of Prussia. Thus, the ancient aristocracy of Central Europe go down forever. The Austrian Empire is in a fair way to be rent asunder by the question of State rights. Croatia has just

added her voice for separate administration to the utterances hitherto given from Hungary. France is arming—arming all the time and looking sharply into the condition of her frontier fortresses—and it is asserted by more than one quarter that all the recent proximity of expression between France and Italy did not refer to Rome, but that some had for their purpose the prevention of the disbanding of the Italian army. The war of the past summer did not settle Europe, but only stirred it up.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—Wendell Phillips, the most honest and the most able of the radicals, will give in this week's anti-slavery organ his views on the question of the impeachment of the President. Of course Phillips favors impeachment, and he sets forth his reasons in a quaint and straightforward manner. He believes that three-fourths of the people are on his side and that the House of Representatives would vote with him, three to one; but he concedes that "certain conservative Senators—men who have never outgrown their education in the timid policy of the old whig party, and who still retain relations with the President which it would be flattery to call equivocal—would defeat the conviction in the Senate. But what of that? He is for trying it on, nevertheless, in the anticipation that on the mere sound of the thunder of impeachment, "Wade Hampton, even, may come to his knees, and coward brutes like Mayor Monroe will surely get to theirs." He believes, also, that it would serve to check the usurpations and corruptions of the National Executive, which he regards as having been on the increase through the terms of Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, poor Pierce and the Old Public Functionary, until the augmented "servility and baseness of each" has made his predecessor appear comparatively decent. So let us have the impeachment, says the belligerent Phillips, and if the Senate refuses to convict the "usurper," the House will at least enjoy the satisfaction of talking about him and abusing him to their hearts' content. Of the sort of talk in which the radical representatives would indulge Phillips himself supplies us with a specimen when he calls the President a "usurper with bloody and unclean hands" and a "ruthless trampler on helpless millions" who, when "thirsting for loyal blood" in Baltimore, was sent "banished and cowed back to his lair." There, that will do! We question whether the people would wish to indulge in the proposed luxury for the sake of listening to such rhetoric as this, especially when Phillips and his friends can roll it off for us by the column any day without the use of a slang dictionary and without the solemn form of an impeachment before the highest tribunal of the nation.

FEMALE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.—It seems that the Secretary of the Treasury has assured the ladies employed in his department that he has no intention of disposing with their services in toto, as had been reported, but will confine himself to such a reduction of force as the contraction of Treasury business may render necessary. He furthermore expressed himself in his last report satisfied with the work done by the female employees. It is perhaps well that the discharge of those women should not have occurred just now; for it would result in a great deal of distress during the winter season by leaving so many females in Washington without means of livelihood. We have no doubt that the business of the department is conducted as well, as honestly, and perhaps more economically by females in their several branches, as by male clerks. It is mooted in Congress to give the preference of employment in the departments to the widows and daughters of soldiers, which is a most commendable intention.

## MARINE DISASTER.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Ship General McClellan Ashore off Patuxent, L. I., Dec. 19, 1866.

At five o'clock this morning the ship General McClellan ran ashore off Patuxent, L. I., 1800 miles from New York, having on board fifty passengers and crew. The vessel was thrown overboard, and the passengers were rescued by the shore.

The ship was on the outer edge of the outer bar navigated, and in a dense fog was driven ashore. She had made no water, and the assistance of steam tug had arrived so late that she was left to drift on high water, as she was lifting from the sea.

A pilot on board, but the ship was not under his charge, and a dismemberment of the officers' charges. On reaching shore, the passengers were rescued by the shore.

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